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...of the people. The thin and deceptive veil of diplomacy which has been hanging between Governments and nations, and the injustice of nations, will be lifted, and the people of Europe will understand the people of America.

God, in His providence, in this the greatest of all providences, now gives to the democracy of America the opportunity to speak to face with the democracy of Europe. The products of industry constitute the language of labor; it is a universal tongue; every man can understand it. And when they shall be able to place their hands in the hands of each other, and capacity will be given them, they will make known to the rulers of the European world that the people of this country are to be preferred as friends rather than as enemies. Thus, it is the duty of the Government of the United States to enter into relations with the Governments of other nations upon a proper basis, and in the means of defending our rights.

Just representation is the best possible appeal we can make.

It is not in this view alone that such representation is important. This great industrial congress will constitute an era in our industrial history, as it will in the civilization of the world.

Let me recall a few of the leading features of our country.

Our cereal products double in quantity every 10 years. They are now more than the grain crops of France, and equal to the grain crops of England and Ireland. And instead of being limited to the markets of the world, within a few years send to the markets of the world 10,000,000 bales of cotton each year.

The grape is an indigenous product of this continent. In the Mexican States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Oaxaca, in the States of Mississippi, on the Ohio, and in other States, there is evidence abundant, plentiful and undoubted, that in a few years we shall share at least in the profits of the wine manufacture.

Our mineral products, from the Pacific coast to South America, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, and other Asiatic ports.

The mineral wealth of this country is fabulous. No other nation next year if he stated upon his own responsibility what, is the possible, even the probable, development of the mineral wealth of this country. It is only when the Government shall make it a statement that the mineral regions extend over seventeen parallels of latitude and nearly an equal number of longitude, embracing 2,000,000 square miles, the whole of which is rich in diamonds and bursting with iron, copper, and other minerals.

Several years since I was impressed with the state of mind made to me by my minister to Belgium, Mr. Seward, who said that Baron Von Humboldt, that the mountains of Virginia should not yield diamonds; that the configuration and character of the country of Virginia dedicated to Humboldt, who knew the physical world, and other men know mankind, that the mountains of Virginia would emit more of precious stones.

And in confirmation of this philosophic suggestion made by a man who could read the indications of the surface of the earth, as an expert in nature, as if in exact accordance with the confirmation of this philosophic theory of Humboldt, we see it announced in the southern portion of the continent that diamonds and other precious stones have already been found in the mountains of the mineral resources, the mineral wealth of our country, and it is only when we shall stand in the council of scientific men, representing all parts of the world, and of the scientific government, we shall fully and justly represented, that we shall be able to estimate the value of that which we have by that which we have in our possession but do not yet comprehend and rightly.

And in the case of the precious stones, it will be an injury, as all speculation is, but we must look at the developments of nature in whatever aspect they present themselves. Here in our country, in our own country, has given to us a form of wealth never before found in all nations and in all parents, and which is as precious as any flower.

It is in the mountains of the Pacific coast, and it is exhausted in one place after another, and when exhausted in the second mountain it reappears again in the first. So making an ordinary and reasonable draft upon this most bounteous and most miraculous development of nature, we may say that the Pacific coast, and may be found anywhere within an area of 2,000,000 square miles, and not more than a foot from its feet to his side at any point at which he may not penetrate the earth to the center.

Let me look at another point in which we have been sought to have some interest. It is the railway system of the country.

The railway is a new element of power. It is the power of 100 miles of railroad—100 miles of railroad as England, and we want, and as soon as we desire. Other nations count the cost, but we have no cost; for to invest in the railway is to give value to that property which we possess in other forms. The construction of our railway cost us \$1,100,000,000; \$1,100,000,000 more than we expended between 1850 and 1860. And we have no doubt that in 1870 and 1880, \$1,000,000,000 more will be invested in this country, connecting the great cities of the West, where, as Pennsylvania, the leaden pipe of Michigan, or the gold and silver of the Pacific coast, with the commerce of the world.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. ASHLEY (Ohio) moved that, by unanimous consent, the House do now adjourn.

There was no objection.

Mr. BANKS—Again, Sir, consider the position in which we are placed, and mentally. Mr. Olin, in his public speech the other day that in religious and secular education the United States are ahead of the second world. It is well known that in religious and secular education the United States are ahead of the second world. It is well known that in religious and secular education the United States are ahead of the second world. It is well known that in religious and secular education the United States are ahead of the second world.

And the same is true of the public press of the country—the American institution which gave in 1860 four thousand journals, and in 1870 double the number of copies of the same.

Now, Sir, in the count of nations, these facts will make an impression upon the world in which we live, and which we have much interest in regard to our population.

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[Fourth Paper.]

There is no branch of general industry of which Missouri has paid less attention than to manufactures. The rare advantages of the State have not been improved. The amount of our domestic products by no means commensurate with our facilities for manufacture. The last census affords a palpable neglect of this department of industry.

The value of the principal additional manufactured as \$1,900,000,000. The workshops of the country employ nearly 1,400,000 persons and supported 5,000,000. The sum which Missouri contributed to this enormous aggregate was \$1,200,000,000. The ratio of the number of manufacturing establishments in the State was 290.

Their capital was.....	\$20,500,000
Value of raw material.....	24,000,000
Value of annual production.....	43,500,000
Number of workmen.....	21,000
Number of persons dependent upon man- ufactures.....	62,000

A few comparisons will illustrate the insignificance of our manufactures.

### CAPITAL OF MANUFACTURES IN 1860.

New-Hamp. \$25,000,000	Ohio.....\$75,000,000
Mass.....133,000,000	New-York.....1,000,000,000

### VALUE OF RAW MATERIAL.

New-Hamp. \$24,400,000	Ohio.....\$70,000,000
Mass.....141,000,000	New-York.....200,000,000

### NUMBER OF PRODUCT.

New-Hamp. \$15,500,000	Ohio.....\$125,000,000
Mass.....266,000,000	New-York.....379,000,000

### NUMBER OF WORKMEN.

New-Hamp.....36,000	Ohio.....81,000
Mass.....217,000	New-York.....321,000

### NUMBER OF PERSONS DEPENDENT UPON MANUFACTURES.

New-Hamp.....65,000	Ohio.....183,000
Mass.....65,000	New-York.....583,000

### NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

New-Hamp.....2,562	Ohio.....10,710
Mass.....7,766	New-York.....33,236

From this table it will be observed that Missouri, with an area more than seven times that of the Granite State, is inferior to New-Hampshire in manufactures. Our want of energy is conspicuous in every article which Missouri is best fitted to produce. The following figures show the value of special products for the year 1860:

### FURTURES.

Missouri.....\$309,000	Ohio.....\$3,700,000
Massachusetts.....3,365,000	New-York.....7,175,000

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Missouri.....\$283,000	Ohio.....\$2,490,000
Massachusetts.....1,540,000	New-York.....3,429,000

### PIO, BAR AND BOLDED IRON.

Missouri.....\$1,110,000	Ohio.....\$3,000,000
Massachusetts.....1,694,000	New-York.....3,900,000

### IRON AND STEEL.

Missouri.....\$1,041,000	Ohio.....\$1,650,000
Massachusetts.....1,800,000	New-York.....3,216,000

### MACHINERY.

Missouri.....\$763,000	Ohio.....\$4,855,000
Massachusetts.....1,131,000	New-York.....10,484,000

### SAVED AND PLANTED LUMBER.

Missouri.....\$4,700,000	Ohio.....\$5,600,000
Massachusetts.....2,288,000	New-York.....12,465,000

### WINE, BRANDY AND WHISKY.

Missouri.....\$5,997,000	Ohio.....\$27,120,000
Massachusetts.....4,196,000	New-York.....35,000,000

### COAL.

Missouri.....\$1,200,000	Ohio.....\$1,539,000
Illinois.....964,000	Pennsylvania.....2,833,900

### LEATHER.

Missouri.....\$368,800	Massachusetts.....10,354,000
Pennsylvania.....12,491,000	New-York.....30,758,000

### BROTHERS.

Missouri.....\$1,078,700	Massachusetts.....4,404,000
Pennsylvania.....8,179,000	New-York.....10,676,000

### TOTAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY.

Missouri.....\$14,500,000	Massachusetts.....\$36,000,000
Pennsylvania.....\$109,000,000	New-York.....\$279,000,000

### FIG AND WROUGHT IRON IN 1865.

Kentucky.....\$2,740,800	West Virginia.....\$3,370,600
Kentucky.....3,208,000	Ohio.....20,368,600

In 1855, the value of the cotton manufactures of Massachusetts was nearly \$3,000,000,000.

If we compare the statistics of Missouri, there is an obvious unfairness in instituting comparisons between young and old States. Consider indignantly the youth and fertile impediments of the State, make every allowance which justice tempered with partiality may require, and still Missouri's manufactures have not reached their greatest manufacturing facilities is unavoidable. These statistics are adduced, not to aggravate past remissness, but to stimulate future effort.

An era of great enterprise has already begun. In St. Louis, for the year ending October, 1865, the United States Assessor reports an average of ten licenses a day for the opening of new establishments. During the same period, there was an increase of 100 per cent in the manufacture of cloth, cotton fabrics, boots, shoes, iron and wood ware.

It is obviously unnecessary to enumerate the articles that ought to be manufactured in Missouri. There is no need of enumerating the exports of Illinois. This State is not able to satisfy by products of domestic machinery.

Accessible forests of various and valuable lumber cover its whole surface, and yet we import annually 100,000 feet of lumber.

Admirable water power abounds in almost every part of the State, yet we allow the splendid streams to squander their energies. The daily flow of Genoa's spring waters is lost. The waters of the Mississippi and the waters of Bryce's Spring are more than double this quantity. The water is so warm that it does not freeze. It is copious, unfailing, and useless. Conditions more favorable to the manufacturer than anywhere existing, and yet we do not turn them to running to waste should be met at the farthest moment to the music of machinery. It should be taught to drive the wheels of saw-mills and to whirl the spindles of woolen and cotton mills. No sound reason can be offered why this State should not produce all the fabrics it needs. Its position in the manufacture of cotton fabric in St. Louis has met with a success that might lead to the erection of other factories.

Four months to give one of our largest producers. Our streams furnish a cheap motive power. The means of transport are rapid and convenient. Labor is abundant and cheap. Yet in 1860 the product of our flour-mills was less than half the quantity made in Illinois.

The annual cost of imported paper is millions of dollars. Paper factories would not only save the citizens this large expense, but they would also create employment and surplus from sources of wealth. The Spanish tobacco or esparto—50,000 tons of which are annually exported to England for the manufacture of cigars—the world doubtless would purchase the entire crop of the United States, and become an important industrial interest.

After the completion of the Pacific Railroad, St. Louis will become an outlet for precious metals extracted from the mines of the Rocky Mountains. Then, the interests of Europe are consulted, the National Government will establish in this city a branch mint, and individual enterprise will direct factories in which silver and gold coins will be struck for the use and manufacture. In the manufacture of watches, this country has already declared its independence of Europe, and it is very strange if American ingenuity and taste cannot equal the artistic skill of the Old World in the production of fine timepieces.

The granites of Missouri are coarse and strong; they would make an excellent building material for churches and public edifices. Thus far the quarries have been neglected.

Marble has been brought to St. Louis from Vermont, and yet there is in this State numerous beds of compact fine-grained, durable marble. The colors are various; white, blue and green. Lustrous crystals are common. When the stones are clouded, mottled with pink and purple of high polish.

A fine lithographic stone is found in Macon County, one of our first surveyors recently informed us that he had just received a specimen of what he considered a good sample for the foreign artist. Bavaria may find a use in Missouri. If the rest of the quarry proves to be as good as the sample, it will be a valuable element in the resources of the State. Large areas of stone now grow in this market at 5 to 25 cents per ton, while large blocks are very expensive.

Missouri ought to manufacture its own pig-iron. The material is abundant. Blue pitch, purple ore, red, yellow and white sand, and charcoal, which is the mineral which contains. While lead and the oxyd of zinc can be made in illimitable quantities from our own materials. The supply of oolite, barytes, and terra de manganese, cobalt, iron, and copper, and terra de manganese, which probably demand for the manufacture of paints.

Fire-clay, rivaling the best deposits of Europe, is found within four miles of the St. Louis Court-house, he bed is rich and extensive. An analysis shows the following elements:

Silica.....	33.94
Alumina, with some peroxide of iron.....	33.73
Lime.....	3.70
Water.....	.1 trace
Total.....	99.74

Fire-brick made of this clay is capable of resisting very high heat. The excellence of the material recommends it for retorts, alambics, crucibles and furnaces. The kilns of this manufacture ought to be far more numerous.

Formerly fire-brick was brought from remote States such as Allegheny and Trenton. This fire-brick, imported at a very heavy expense, seldom lasted more than five months. But a few years ago a geological survey discovered a superior quality of fire-brick in the vicinity of Trenton. The fire-brick is very refracting, and often exceeds the heat of furnace for 17 months.

[Fourth Paper.]

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The granites of Missouri are coarse and strong; they would make an excellent building material for houses and public edifices. Thus far the quarries have been untouched.

Marble has been brought to St. Louis from Vermont, and yet there are in this State numerous beds of compact fine-grained, durable marble. The colors are various; white, blue and green. Lustrous crystals are common. When the stones are clouded, mottled with pink and purple of high polish.

A fine lithographic stone is found in Macon County. One of our first surveyors recently informed us that he had just received a specimen of what he considered a good sample for the foreign artist. Bavaria may find a use in Missouri. If the rest of the quarry proves to be as good as the sample, it will be a valuable element in the resources of the State. Large areas of stone now grow in this market at 5 to 25 cents per ton, while large blocks are very expensive.

Missouri ought to manufacture its own pig-iron. The material is abundant. Blue pitch, purple ore, red, yellow and white sand, or clay, which is the mineral which contains. While lead and the oxyd of zinc can be made in illimitable quantities from our own materials. The supply of oolite, barytes, and terra de manganese, cobalt, iron, on the sterile and terra de manganese, probably abundant in the manufacture of paints.

Fire-clay, rivaling the best deposits of Europe, is found within four miles of the St. Louis Court-house, he bed is rich and extensive. An analysis shows the following elements:

Silica.....	33.94
Alumina, with some peroxide of iron.....	33.73
Lime.....	3.70
Water.....	.1 trace
Total.....	99.74

Fire-brick made of this clay is capable of resisting very high heat. The excellence of the material recommends it for retorts, alembics, crucibles and furnaces. The kilns of this manufacture ought to be far more numerous.

Formerly fire-brick was brought from remote States such as Allegheny and Trenton. This fire-brick, imported at a very heavy expense, seldom lasted more than five months. But a few years ago a geologist who was exploring the resources of the State discovered a superior quality of fire-brick in the immediate vicinity of Trenton. The fire-brick is very refracting, and often exceeds the heat of furnace for 17 months.